



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 August 1991

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SADCC Ministerial Meeting Joint Communiqué

*EA2308214591 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1800 GMT 23 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] The two-day meeting of the SADCC Ministerial Council ended today with a joint communiqué emphasizing many issues, notably a warning on the grave food situation facing SADCC countries in the current season. Speaking to reporters immediately after the meeting, SADCC Executive Secretary Comrade Simbarashe Makoni said that while the council was satisfied with the progress attained so far in food, agriculture, and water sectors, the recent assessment of the food situation in the SADCC countries indicated that a grave situation was impending and that all member nations would need to import food to fill the gap.

The SADCC executive secretary went on to say that there would be a food shortage amounting to more than 2.5 million tonnes. The meeting called on the international community to provide urgent aid in order to avert a serious food shortage.

On natural resources and the environment, the meeting discussed in depth the issue which has emerged (in the member states) concerning wildlife, particularly elephants. The meeting received a (draft) for establishing an ivory selling center to be built in Gaborone, Botswana, but the participants demanded that a balance in the number of elephants should be ensured in the SADCC area. The group was satisfied at the increase in transport activities among the member countries despite the existing grave situation in economics, technical issues, and modern issues. [passage omitted]

The Council has placed upon Namibia the responsibility for creating a new fisheries and natural resources sector. The Ministerial Council attached great importance to using fisheries as a major source of revenue as well for maintaining nutritional standards.

Another meeting will be held in February 1992 in Maputo to discuss the SADCC countries' march toward unity and cooperation.

SADCC Member Countries Meet

*MB2508040291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2123 GMT 24 Aug 91*

[Text] Arusha Aug 24 SAPA—The 10-member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] have started work to increase intra-regional trade from the present five percent of total trade in the region to 12 percent by the year 2000.

Zimbabwe National News Agency ZIANA reports that SADCC Co-ordinator for Industry and Trade Sector Eli Simwela of Tanzania says a study had been carried out, and it had revealed that intra-SADCC trade amounted to only 5 percent of total trade carried out in the region.

Steps were being taken to increase such trade to 12 percent by the year 2000, and these included the removal

of non-tariff barriers such as excessive bureaucracy and improving the transport system.

Simwela said SADCC was working closely with the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] for southern and eastern African states in order to surmount the obstacle of formal tariff barriers. Eight of the 10 SADCC states were also PTA members, he said.

The official, who, along with other sector co-ordinators was briefing newsmen on progress on Saturday night, said a workshop was going to be held with businessmen and other officials to map out recommendations to be made to the respective governments on how trade could be increased by removing unnecessary constraints.

He also said SADCC was compiling a trade directory with the help of a Zimbabwean company, and once complete, would prove an invaluable aid to the region's businessmen.

The industry and trade sector had 18 projects valued at 23.91 million US dollars, and several studies had already been concluded on how to increase industrial investment in the region. Another important aspect the sector was working on was the mobilisation of the businessmen in the region, who constituted the investment community to make them aware that they had a role to play.

Already, an SADCC business council had been formed, and this was expected to be the vehicle for more industrialisation and increased trade in the region. In addition, SADCC had compiled investment codes for each individual country, and these were in the process of being updated.

However, Simwela stressed that the most serious concern to his sector was the existence of physical barriers to trade, and these had to be removed and policy makers were being persuaded to remove them.

Commenting on the small amount of intra-regional trade, Charles Hove of the SADCC Secretariat said there were also historical reasons for this. He explained that most member states had small units which they called industry, and these were mostly geared towards satisfying the domestic market.

It was only now that they were trying to stop looking inward and at the regional market, but most of them suffered from under-capacity and lack of capital for expansion, so it was going to take time before national industries could satisfy the demands of the regional market.

Hove also appealed to SADCC businessmen that when they plan new installations or expand existing ones, they should look at satisfying the regional, rather than their domestic markets. On the question of trade with South Africa, Hove said that those southern African countries which traded with the apartheid country had no choice but to do so because their economies were inextricably

linked to South Africa, and to impose sanctions on the republic would be suicidal for them as their economies were weak.

He also said this trade with South Africa stemmed from the colonial arrangement, when the economy in the region had been administered as one, and in addition, trade had always been carried out openly.

Transport and Communications Sector Co-ordinator Gilbert Mabila of Mozambique said the transport network in the region was geared to serving the needs of industry in the region, and could cope with any additional intra-regional trade. This was because the gauge of the railway lines in member countries was the same, so trains could be routed to any member country quite easily. He added that there was a possibility that Zaire could be brought into the regional network as it also had a similar gauge.

Mabhila said transport through the corridors had improved, with 63 percent of members country's trade routed through them, while the capitals of members states were now all linked by air. In addition, SADCC airlines had begun co-operating by operating joint flights, and it was hoped that someday, an SADCC airline would be established. Mabihla also said telecommunications had now been improved, and member countries were now directly linked to each other, rather than the past arrangement in which communications had to be routed through Europe.

Tourism Sector Coordinator M.A. Matlanyame of Lesotho said SADCC had established a tourism office in the United States, and possibilities of establishing others in the Pacific Rim and the Scandinavian region were being investigated. SADCC was also working on a method of rationalising hotels in member countries, so that a five star hotel in Arusha would have the same standards as another in Harare.

SADCC Leaders in Dar es Salaam for Meeting

*EA2508203091 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Aug 91*

[Text] Leaders of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, have arrived in

Arusha to attend a one-day meeting of leaders of the SADCC countries to be held tomorrow. The last leader to arrive in Arusha today was President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who was accompanied by the host of the meeting, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Other leaders who arrived this afternoon are Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Quett Masire of Botswana and Major General Ramaema of Lesotho [chairman of the Military Council]. President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique is expected to arrive in Arusha tomorrow morning.

In this meeting Angola will be represented by Prime Minister [title as heard] Fernando Franca Van-Dunem, and Swaziland will be represented by its prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini. Malawi will be represented by its finance minister, Mr. Chimango.

The meeting will discuss the annual report on the implementation of SADCC activities as well as cooperation and relations between these countries and South Africa once it puts an end to apartheid and allows the democratic majority rule. The meeting will also discuss the duties of the SADCC and all the countries of Southern Africa in promoting an African economic community.

President Masire Arrives

*MB2608083091 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 0510 GMT 26 Aug 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, accompanied by senior government officials, arrived in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday for the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] summit which begins today. President Masire, who is the chairman of SADCC, was met at the Kilimanjaro Airport by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and the vice president and minister of local government and lands, Mr. Peter Mmusi. Other heads of state and government also arrived yesterday for the SADCC summit.

According to the program, the summit will begin with President Mwinyi's welcome address, followed by President Masire's opening address. The summit will also be addressed by one of the heads of state and government of SADCC and members of South African liberation movements.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Holds News Conference in Mogadishu

EA2308131091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 20 Aug 91

[President Ali Mahdi Mohamed's news conference with unidentified reporters held in Mogadishu; date not given—recorded]

[Reporter] Mr. president, my first question: The Djibouti conference has decided that the prime minister of the new government should come from the northern regions of the country. There is no clear statement in the media to the effect that the Somali National Movement has withdrawn their decision to secede, so what is the position of the new government on this?

[Mahdi] As you know, there were talks going on between us and the delegations which came from the northern regions. Some of the delegations have returned, but others are still here. I cannot say anything about the matter at the moment. We hope our brothers will join us and will withdraw the decisions they previously announced, but if this does not happen and they do not return at an appropriate time, then we will have to appoint a prime minister. [Words indistinct] it is still not clear how they are going to share the cabinet posts, but I am sure that they will share posts fairly. If my brothers return to the Republic, all their reasonable demands will be met.

[Reporter] Mr. President, when do you think the campaign against the Siad Barre remnants will start? Is it going to start after the formation of government troops or is there a short timetable?

[Mahdi] As you know, the fronts which are fighting for their just cause reached a clear agreement in Djibouti and they agreed to launch a fierce attack against Mohamed Siad Barre to capture him or to kill him wherever he is. He is outside the government administration. His plans warrant a counterattack. You will hear about the steps which will be taken against him very soon. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr. President, you said that you will secure law and order. Can you tell me when weapons will be collected in the city in view of the fact that groups have come to an agreement?

[Mahdi] First when we start this action of collecting weapons in the town, we will start with anybody carrying arms in the streets, anybody who fires guns at random, anybody who drives armed cars in town. We will start the weapon gathering with these people so that the town is free of arms carried by people in the streets. When we have succeeded in this, we shall then start with those people who keep firearms in their homes or hide them elsewhere, and with those people we will take appropriate action.

Meets 'Political Groups'

EA2308164591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, has begun consultations with the political groups that participated in the Djibouti conference by receiving Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM] and United Somali Front [USF] representatives at his office.

First, receiving SPM representatives, the president briefed them on several points regarding implementing the Djibouti peace agreement and the restoration of lasting peace among the Somali communities. The president and SPM representatives deeply analyzed the means of enabling the realization of these issues, as well as the maintenance of cooperation between the organizations and government.

Speaking on the occasion, President Ali Mahdi Mohamed spoke about the country's problems and the need for the Somali communities to coexist peacefully, saying that this could only be achieved through the full implementation of the Djibouti conference resolutions. He said peace was in the great interest of the Somali people.

It is my belief that I should discharge my national duty so that the Somali communities can peacefully coexist, said the president. He pledged that he would serve the Somali people with justice and appealed for help in the discharge of his responsibility, saying that without the people's help his duty would be impossible.

For their part, Dr. Abdi Aydid Hirow, head of the SPM delegation, and Omar Mualim Mohamed, the organization's foreign affairs spokesman, congratulated the president on his appointment and pledged on behalf of SPM supporters that they would give the president moral and material support to enable him carry out his duty. They said the leaders and supporters of the organization believed in the coexistence of the Somali communities and the implementation of the Djibouti conference resolutions. They added that it was important to sacrifice life in order to attain peace. They said the Somali people had now realized that peace was in their interest, despite the fact that some people are trying to torpedo the agreement. They said it was, therefore, imperative to embark, jointly, on the task of achieving peace.

Other speakers were Bashir Ali Salad, alias Bashir Bilil-iqo, and Ahmed Hashi Mohamoud, members of the SPM delegation, who spoke on several points such as peace, the SPM's stance regarding the unity of the Somali people, and other points. They made it clear that SPM leaders, elders, fighters, and supporters were ready to implement all points for peace.

The president and the USF leaders held talks on the role the organization could play in implementing the Djibouti conference resolutions with the hope of attaining lasting peace.

In his brief speech on the occasion, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed briefed the USF on the government's program and the need for the organizations to help him in his national duty. The president also spoke on the importance of strengthening unity, saying that it was an age-old thing. Referring to cooperation and unity in the rest of the world, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed made it clear that without unity it was impossible to build a nation.

Abdirahman Dualeh, chairman of the USF delegation and vice chairman of the organization, thanked the president for the warm welcome accorded them in his office and pledged that they would play an important role in implementing the Djibouti resolutions and help the president to discharge his duty.

Italian Envoy States Conditions for Cooperation

EA2608104091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Mr. Mario de Sica, the Italian ambassador to Somalia, has announced that his government is to establish cooperative relations with the new Somalia in line with the agreement reached by the six political groups in Djibouti in July 1991. Addressing a news conference attended by local and (?foreign) reporters, Ambassador Mario de Sica said that the cooperation would begin as soon as a transitional national unity government was formed. The Italian ambassador said the [words indistinct] a new chapter would be opened for cooperative relations between the two countries after the fall of Siad Barre, adding that Italy had decided on the cooperation [word indistinct] in view of the century-old relations between the two countries.

Answering a question on relations between the two countries, Mr. Mario de Sica said Italy's policy towards Somalia aimed at achieving the elimination of the dictatorial system, restoring a democratic constitution, [word indistinct] special law aimed at [words indistinct] dictatorial system, and Italy's help for Somali political groups in their negotiations and agreement based on equality. He said Somalia had acquired a new outlook towards the end of last year following the success of the liberation forces in overthrowing the Siad Barre regime after much bloodshed. He said that after the dictator had been overthrown it became necessary to move to the second stage of bringing together the political groups. Mr. Sica said Siad Barre's shelling caused the northerners to secede and war and insecurity to break out in the south where confusion reigned supreme as a result of the continued presence of the toppled dictator in the Somali Republic.

In the light of this situation, the ambassador said, Italy had decided to assist Somalia by bringing together Somali political movements for negotiations with the hope of achieving peace and ensuring Somali unity, and by sending Italian aid in the form of food, fuel, and medicine.

Uganda

Tension Mounts as Soldiers Die on Rwandan Border

AB2408105591 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT
24 Aug 91

[By Epajjar Ojullu]

[Text] Kampala, Aug 24 (AFP)—Tension mounted along the Ugandan-Rwandan border after three Ugandan soldiers were killed and 13 others injured Friday from shells fired from Rwanda, the NEW VISION official paper said Saturday. It said the three soldiers from the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA) were killed at the border village of Kafunzo by shrapnel from shells fired into Uganda from across the border by Rwandan government troops.

Kafunzo is near the border post of Kagitumba, from where nearly 5,000 rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) unsuccessfully invade their country from Uganda last October 2. Quoting an NRA officer, the paper said that the shells, fired from a 120-millimetre rocket launcher, had landed in the NRA barracks, some two-and-a-half kilometres (just over a mile) from the border. Before the barracks was hit, a Ugandan village nearby also came under a barrage of gunfire from Rwanda, forcing the local population to flee the area.

Press reports here last week said that Rwandese troops had also crossed into Uganda and looted 160 grade cattle from the Roman Catholic parish of Rubaya near the main border post of Gatuna.

Echoing growing dissatisfaction among the population living along the border, NEW VISION called on the government in an editorial published on Saturday to do "everything possible to stop Rwanda's provocation."

"Rwandese soldiers have misinterpreted Uganda's policy of keeping the border tension low for weakness on Uganda's side," the paper said. Although the government's position is "understandable," since Uganda is "the biggest scapegoat for Kigali," the paper said, the policy has not helped the people living along the common border who have been victims of the Rwandese soldiers.

Last Thursday Prime Minister Cosmas Adiebo told the National Resistance Council (NRC), Uganda's parliament, that the government "had opted for self-restraint on Rwanda's provocations." He said that as a result, President Yoweri Museveni had invited a neutral team from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to monitor events at the border, but the team has yet to arrive to take up permanent monitoring duties along the common border.

Peace Initiative Releases Draft Peace Accord

MB2308204891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2045 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 23 SAPA—A draft peace accord, intended to form the basis of discussion at a peace convention to be attended next month by representatives of the South African Government, the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], was released on Friday night.

In a statement, the National Peace Initiative [NPI], which has organized the convention set for September 14, said a preconvention briefing was held in Johannesburg on Friday. Those present were asked to consult with their principals and organizations concerning their response to the draft peace accord.

All parties invited to the convention were asked to submit comments or amendments by September 9 to the National Peace Initiative's Preparatory Committee for consideration in the final peace accord.

The IFP was represented by three delegates, including Inkatha National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the ANC by two, including Mr Thabo Mbeki. There were two government representatives present at the meeting, as well as two representatives from the National Party. Several trade unions, business organizations and political parties also sent representatives to Friday's discussions. Details of the draft accord were not released.

NP Welcomes Peace Initiative

MB2408075691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2226 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 23 SAPA—A peace initiative, aimed at ending violence in South Africa, was welcomed on Friday [23 August] night by the Federal Council of the ruling National Party [NP]. The NP's statement came after a draft peace accord was released by the National Peace Initiative [NPI], the multi-organisational group behind the peace efforts.

The NPI has succeeded in attracting organizations and parties representing divergent political views, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, the NP and the African National Congress, to the peace talks. The draft accord was released prior to the holding of a peace convention in September.

In Friday's statement the NP's Federal Council said there was a high degree of agreement between the various parties on the draft accord. This provided a foundation for peaceful co-operation, the NP said. The statement concluded with the hope that at September's convention, a commitment to a solid peace would be obtained.

De Klerk Comments

MB2408084291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Details of the draft national peace accord has been revealed to the media by the Preparatory Committee of the National Peace Initiative. The draft accord stems from the conference on violence held in Sandton in June and is the result of extensive negotiations between the government, the National Party, the ANC [African National Congress], the Inkatha Freedom Party, and representatives of the church and business communities.

The peace accord sets out to promote peace and prosperity in communities ravaged by violence and provides for codes of conduct for the police and political parties. Provision is also made for restrictions on the carrying of weapons at political meetings, a ban on private armies, and the ban on the establishment of self-defense units by political parties. Structures are envisaged to monitor the various parties' adherence to the codes of conduct.

The draft accord has been discussed with representatives of other parties and organizations, including a number of trade unions, the self-governing territories, and business organizations, who have been invited to a national peace convention in Johannesburg on 14 September. These organizations will now discuss the draft accord internally. They have until 9 September to submit comment and proposals for consideration by the Preparatory Committee before the peace accord is finalized.

The Preparatory Committee will continue as the national peace committee. A neutral chairman and vice chairman are to be appointed from the church or business community. A national peace committee will oversee the implementation of the peace accord and monitor the adherence to the code of conduct for political parties. It's to be assisted by regional and local dispute resolution committees whose activities will be coordinated by a national peace secretariat.

The draft accord imposes strict controls on the conduct of the police, as well as the Defense Force when it acts in support of the police. In terms of the code of conduct for the security forces, each policeman is obliged, as guardian of law and order, to protect the community impartially against all criminal and political violence. The proposals stipulate that the law should be enforced in a firm yet friendly manner. Ample provision is made for steps to be taken against policemen who misuse their powers. A special investigation unit is to be established under the command of a police general to coordinate and supervise investigations into crime of a political nature. Complaints of misconduct or unlawful behavior by police will be referred to a police ombudsman, or the commissioner of police, who will be authorized to have complaints investigated by a special unit to be established for this purpose.

The draft accord also envisages the establishment of a police board, comprising members of the public, as well as members of the police force, who are to be appointed by the minister of law and order from a list submitted by the national peace committee. The board will make recommendations on questions of policy relating to the training and efficient functioning of the police force. Negotiations on the composition and status of the South African Police Force and the police forces of the self-governing territories, will take place before the peace convention on 14 September.

In cases of allegations that the police force of any self-governing territory is party to the violence, the standing committee established in terms of the Prevention of Violence and Intimidation Act will investigate the matter. The draft accord stipulates that no political party or organization may resort to public violence to further its aims.

The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says that after the signing of the peace accord, no party will have an excuse to drag its feet in the negotiating process. Speaking at a function in Pietermaritzburg last night, Mr. de Klerk said the time was coming for real negotiations, and the National Party was preparing, with no illusions to take part in the multiparty conference. President de Klerk said the National Party's next test will be a referendum, and the party was beginning its campaign for votes.

De Klerk Says Negotiations Just Around Corner

MB2408192491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Real negotiations are just around the corner says State President F.W. de Klerk. Speaking at a function in Pietermaritzburg Mr. de Klerk said there would be no excuses to drag feet on the process after the release of the draft peace accord in Johannesburg last night.

[Begin recording] [Isabelle Oosthuizen] Speaking in his capacity as leader of the National Party Mr. de Klerk outlined his party's policy for negotiations. He said the new constitution should be based on the best proven democracies in the world but to accommodate a nation of variety it will have to guard effectively against excessive power in the hands of any future government.

[De Klerk] But there will be checks and balances to assure firstly that the Constitution can never be manipulated. The new constitution must not allow any party, not even the National Party, to have as much power as the government today has.

[Oosthuizen] Mr. de Klerk said a new constitution must accommodate geographic realities in South Africa and therefore the National Party favors a policy of regionalism.

[De Klerk] I think the Zulus and the Indians and the white Natalians will get along much easier without

having the Transvaalers and the Free Staters [Orange Free State] and the Xhosas blowing down their necks.

[Oosthuizen] Prosperity could only be ensured by the maintenance of a free market economy, Mr. de Klerk said, and its fundamental principles must be protected.

[De Klerk, in Afrikaans] Propaganda says that your land will be taken away from you. I say to you that this will happen over the National Party's dead body. Your title deeds are safe. [applause]

[Oosthuizen] Mr. de Klerk said the next real party political contest in South Africa will be a referendum which will come down to support for a particular value system.

[De Klerk] What is important is that you must already start working for that referendum because in a referendum each individual vote counts for the value system in which we believe. [end recording]

NP 'Dramatic New Constitutional Proposals' Noted

MB2508040091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2110 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The National Party [NP] plans to reveal dramatic new constitutional proposals within 10 days, including the scrapping of the current single presidential head of state, to be replaced by a council of three to five members, according to the Afrikaans newspaper *RAPPORT* on Sunday. The NP's proposals are to be tabled at a special federal congress in Bloemfontein on September 4. *RAPPORT* said other proposals included:

- A multi-party cabinet made up of candidates from parties with "sufficient" support;
- Two houses of parliament;
- Proportional representation instead of the current winner-take-all model in the first house of parliament: parties will be allocated representation based on countrywide support and not on the number of constituencies won;
- Nine regions, each with its own "government";
- New municipal boundaries so that all racial groups would be administered by single municipal councils;
- A democratic state with no apartheid and no discrimination based on race; and,
- One person one vote, without group domination.

RAPPORT said the proposals are the result of 18 months work by different think-tanks within the NP.

Proposals From Early Draft

MB2508183491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] National Party's Secretary General Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, says newspaper reports on the party's constitutional proposals are based on a preliminary draft. He says this does not necessarily represent the contents of the document that will be presented to the federal congress next month.

ANC Comments on NP Proposals

MB2608103091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1014 GMT 26 Aug 91

[By Peter Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town August 26 SABA—The National Party's [NP] constitutional proposals, leaked to a Sunday newspaper at the weekend, was an acceptable formula for an interim government but too far-fetched to be permanent, top ANC sources said on Monday. Constitutional lawyers of the movement who studied the proposals said the National Party was involved in a fanciful exercise to entrench what would ultimately be recognised as ethnic rights.

The federal structure creating nine regional governments would not only create more bureaucracies but would effectively deny the majority party the right to govern. "Basically it denies the consequences of what is meant by a democratic South Africa," a foremost constitutional committee member said. "It limits or denies the consequences of majority rule and it will make the task of reconstruction very difficult."

The ANC had never asked for black majority rule, the sources stressed. It merely wanted restrictions, such as a bill of rights and a constitutional court, placed on a unitary and majoritarian democracy.

The NP's proposals were a continuation of the current direction and offered nothing new from that point of view.

De Klerk Notes Deepening Afrikaner Conflict

MB2508064891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says the Afrikaner has plunged to new depths of inner conflict. Speaking in Bloemfontein at the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Voortrekker Movement, Mr. De Klerk said Afrikaners were accusing one another of treason and plotting violence against one another more than ever before.

He said it was important that, in their search for what was right, Afrikaners should be honest with each other. He said he hoped that pride in their history as a people would enable Afrikaners to find each other again.

23 Aug Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2308125291

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Communist Parties Not To Be Trusted—"Communism, as the Soviet Union has shown, is an economic failure," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 August. "More than that, it breeds power-hungry authoritarians. The coup in the Soviet Union is thus a reminder that one cannot trust Communist Parties politically. This applies to the SACP [South African Communist Party] as well."

THE STAR

Difficult Decision on Hunger-Striking Rightwingers—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English for 23 August says three hunger-striking members of the Order of the Boer People are "in a critical condition" in hospital. The men are demanding their release and consider themselves political prisoners "although they have been charged with common law crimes." "The authorities face a difficult situation. It should, however, be remembered that ANC [African National Congress] prisoners convicted of murder have been released and that so has the former leader of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People], Piet Rudolph. He dissolved his movement when he was indemnified and released. His followers still bear the consequences of their beliefs."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandel's 'Forthright Fundraising' Methods—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 August refers to Nelson Mandela's "forthright fundraising" methods which are: "to work out how much he can get from a particular country, ask for it straight out and tell his host he would like to take the money away with him." "It worked in the first country Mandela visited; Nigeria coughed up \$5m [million]. Other African states pitched in with a further \$10m. Indonesia found the requested \$10m on a Sunday, even though the banks were closed, and Australia contributed \$15m. That comes to \$40m—well over R[and]100m—and even more if the ANC managed to bring it home through the finrand." The ANC "would appear not to be as poverty-stricken as it pleads. Mandela complains that while foreign governments give generously, local businessmen are not as forthcoming. Perhaps it's not the policies they find distasteful, but the way the cheques are demanded. They are used to a bit of arm-twisting: the ANC approach is not just a head-lock but a full Nelson."

SOWETAN

Prisoners' Discontent—"Reports say that the rumblings of discontent from the prison population are partly the result of the amnesty granted to many prisoners a few weeks ago," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 August. "In a civilised

community prisoners have rights too. One of those rights must be that if a man is sent to prison he can expect to complete that sentence without fear for his life. On available evidence it seems as if that right is becoming somewhat problematic in some prisons."

NEW NATION

All Party Congress Only Solution for Peace—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English for 23-29 August notes the national peace committee's efforts to shape the peace accord, saying "Within the country, numerous peace accords were entered into between Cosatu/UDF [Congress of South African Trade Unions/United Democratic Front] and Inkatha. Many of these were not worth the paper they were written on because they were never honoured, and probably never intended to be so honoured. What we are saying is that the lives of our people must not be used in political manoeuvring by political formations." The editorial further points out that "while the meeting of the peace committee was taking place, more violent attacks were still being planned against innocent people. The convening of an All Party Congress and its potential of speeding up the process of negotiations is what many are agitating for as the only realistic solution."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC 'Bribes' for Detainees 'Disturbing'—The response of the ANC to the homecoming of 32 of its former detainees is "somewhat mixed," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English for 23-29 August. "What was most disturbing was the attempt by the ANC to ensure that the returnees kept their mouths shut through a moratorium on 'accusative statements'. Their reluctant agreement was reportedly followed by a transparent bribe from Winnie Mandela, who gave each of them R[and]300 for 'dinner'. This action seemed only to anger the men who, quite rightly, have broken their silence." **THE WEEKLY MAIL** pleads with the ANC to "use its good offices with the Lusa¹:a government to ensure the immediate return of these men to Sout Africa—and should take strong action against those alleged to have been behind their abduction, no matter how prominent they are within the movement."

CAPE TIMES

Agreement on Exiles Shows Negotiation Commitment—The "decision by the De Klerk government to grant a general amnesty to political exiles opens the way for an agreement with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to bring them all," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 19 August. "This is the latest in an impressive series of moves by the government, underlining its commitment to negotiation and a new democratic constitution for South Africa."

Angola

Government Spokesman on Troop Confinement

MB2408100091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Statement by government spokesman Andre Passi; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, held another ordinary session yesterday and it was decided that another group of Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, prisoners will be simultaneously released in Jamba and Huambo [as heard] today. Andre Passi, spokesman for the Angolan Government within the CCPM, has disclosed that the CCPM members also discussed the issue of the confinement of Angolan Government and UNITA troops at yesterday's meeting.

[Begin Passi recording] The troop confinement issue has been receiving much attention in the country lately. We understand why: It is a complex process that is also central to the peace process.

We have found that one of the major problems at hand is that the nature of the troops to be confined requires a realistic analysis. On the one hand you have a guerrilla body; on the other you have a regular army. Both sides require certain conditions without which it will be impossible to even talk about troop confinement. For instance, both sides agreed on the need for simultaneous troop confinement. The difference in the nature of the forces, however, makes it impossible fully to implement that agreement on the ground.

Nevertheless, our main finding was that we cannot say that there has been, or there is, a confinement process under way in the country. We have arrived at the conclusion that the planned procedural requirements for the troop confinement process have not been and are not being observed for a number of reasons. For instance, there is the need for both sides to provide all the necessary information before the troops begin moving.

What we are witnessing today is that there are movements which may or may not be reported to the other side later. That problem is compounded by the fact that the observers do not have complete information on those matters.

In view of all those problems, it was decided that the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, must find ways to implement the planned necessary procedures to ensure that troops are moved and confined and that the incidental verification and control process is correctly implemented. The confinement process also implies recognition of the need for creating a supply system that guarantees relative stability to the troops in their placement areas.

In a nutshell, we cannot talk about a troop confinement process at the moment. What we have is troops being moved by both sides and information delays. Therefore we cannot talk about a confinement process under the terms of the cease-fire accords. [end recording]

UNITA Spokesmen Differ on Peace Accords

MB2408201891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has disagreed with the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] in assessing its activities. UNITA representative in Portugal Norberto de Castro said in Lisbon yesterday that the implementation of the peace accords has been jeopardized. UNITA's CCPM spokesman Abel Chivukuvuku said he agreed with Norberto de Castro. He noted, however, that some of the issues raised at a news conference in Lisbon yesterday had already been overcome.

Engineer Salupeto Pena, UNITA representative on the CCPM, said the following four days ago:

[Begin Pena recording] There is a feeling from all the parties involved, CCPM members and observers, that the process is progressing well. Although we continue to experience some technical and logistical delays, generally things are progressing well and there is no reason to complain at the moment. [end recording]

The UNITA representative in Portugal disagrees with Salupeto Pena.

[Begin De Castro recording] The Angolan peace process is facing difficulties. In the face of this situation, the process could be seriously jeopardized at any moment. [end recording]

Reacting to Norberto de Castro's statement in an interview with the Luanda Radio Nacional today, government's General Dino Matross said:

[Begin Matross recording] The UNITA representative in Portugal, Norberto de Castro, made an unfounded and biased statement in bad faith. The aim is to create an atmosphere of tension both at the national and international levels in order to jeopardize the Angolan peace process. His statement contradicts the conclusion we reached at a CCPM meeting presided over by UNITA representative Salupeto Pena on 21 August. In his capacity as the meeting's spokesman, Salupeto Pena said at the end of the session that on the whole the process is progressing well, although there are (?problems) here and there. Norberto de Castro's statement clearly contradicts what Salupeto Pena has said. The CCPM meeting had been attended by the two parties involved, including representatives from Portugal, United States, and USSR, as well as General Pericles Gomes [UN Angola Verification Mission chief]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UNITA Says Government Delaying Elections

MB2508062091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0515 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, held its 11th ordinary session on 22 August and recommended that the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, reassess the current troop confinement timetable and set new dates so that delays by the Angolan Government troops can be made up for. The CCPM also decided that CMVF must adopt strict working methods that will permit speedy troop confinement verification.

A technical group has been created to draw up a general draft budget for the CCPM, taking into account organizational and functional costs, national army training costs, and electoral process costs.

Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] No. 2 man within the CCPM, has accused the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Government of deliberately slowing the CCPM's adoption of the electoral calendar. Ambassador Chivukuvuku has told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, special correspondent in Luanda that, in view of this, UNITA has called on the Portuguese, U.S., and USSR observers to exercise their good offices yet again to ensure that the MPLA-PT will cooperate with UNITA regarding the implementation of the Angolan peace accords.

The Angolan Government team does not have the power to make decisions on delicate issues. Senior Angolan Government officials such as Lopo do Nascimento, Franca Ndalo, Higino Carneiro, Venancio de Moura, Nando, and Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale are absent, allegedly on leave. Ambassador Chivukuvuku also disclosed that he has already expressed his concern about the fact that during an interview with Radio Luanda, Angolan Government spokesman Andre Passi failed to clarify this crucial problem that is only delaying the adoption of an electoral calendar.

UNITA Reports Soldiers in Confinement Areas

MB2508070091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] An official from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, disclosed yesterday that in accordance with the terms of the Angolan peace accords, some 40,000 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, soldiers have already arrived at confinement areas in various parts of the country.

That military source told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, that 38,500 UNITA soldiers have already arrived in 14 of 23 confinement areas in

various parts of Angola. It also said that Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, troops have not yet begun moving toward the designated areas.

In fact, Vorgan has received reports saying that MPLA troops are digging defensive trenches in certain urban centers. Other MPLA soldiers are said to be joining the Luanda regime's secret police.

In his detailed account of the FALA troop confinement process, that military source said that in Bie Province 1,500 soldiers are concentrated in Lucende, 2,200 in Nharea, and 1,200 in Cuemba. In Huambo Province there are 3,800 men in Cambambe and 1,000 in Sambo. UNITA has also placed 1,500 men in Wakukungu, Cuanza Sul Province; 3,800 in Chicala and 1,300 in Cazombo, both in Moxico Province; and 7,500 in Mavinga, Cuando Cubango Province. UNITA also has 1,700 soldiers in Lucio; 1,400 in Xangongo; 5,100 in Bimbe; 3,000 in Quilegues; and 3,500 in Chipinda, in Huila Province.

Joint Commission Meeting Discusses POW Release

MB2308195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] A Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] meeting ended at Costa do Sol Hotel five minutes ago. The meeting, which was chaired by the government, concluded that 52 prisoners of war will be released in Jamba and another (?44) prisoners in government jails in Huambo Province. The official spokesman of the meeting also revealed that the confinement of troops to specific areas has not yet begun. So far, there has only been troop movement. The spokesman also revealed that a long list of personnel which will work on the CCPM is being studied.

Government, UNITA Release POWs 24 August

MB2408203491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] In Huambo City today, the government freed 46 UNITA prisoners of war belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], within the framework of releasing prisoners of war as agreed upon between the two parties. Likewise, government prisoners of war were released in Jamba, the UNITA general headquarters, today. We are still unable to determine their number.

Further on Release of POWs

MB2508195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] A total of 13 prisoners of war who had remained in Jamba because of transportation problems arrived in Luanda a few moments ago. The first group arrived in the capital yesterday. These prisoners of war have been freed within the framework of implementing the peace

accords. At a simultaneous ceremony in Huambo City yesterday, the government released about 90 [figure as heard] prisoners of war belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

77 Stay in Jamba

MB2608061991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, delivered 130 Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, prisoners to the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, during a ceremony in Jamba on 24 August. Only 53 of those prisoners agreed to go to Luanda; the other 77 loudly told a commission imposed by the People's Republic of Angola, RPA, Government that they wished to stay in Jamba with UNITA.

The RPA Government had accused UNITA of coercing the prisoners into refusing to go to Luanda. The team from Luanda was forced to stay the night in Jamba because it had no transportation. The aircraft that brought the MPLA team was not big enough to carry all the prisoners.

Mozambique

Chissano Welcomes Gorbachev's Return to Power

MB2408192891 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] The Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano, has welcomed the restoration to office of President Mikhail Gorbachev. President Chissano was making his first public reaction to the dramatic events in the past week in the Soviet Union last night at the closing session of the Sixth Congress of Mozambique's ruling party, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

He praised the Soviet people and the country's democratic forces who courageously opposed the coup attempt and imposed the restoration of constitutional order. President Chissano said in any society, change has to come about by respecting the will of the people. He said the events in the Soviet Union now accepted throughout the world that the people on all continents rise up against attempts at usurpation. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party has called for continued negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] but also for stepped up military activity against the bandits. The delegates at the congress declared that the struggle must continue on all fronts and the defense and security forces must go on to bear the responsibility to guarantee the protection of the people and their possessions.

The Sixth Congress ended with the official announcement of the party's new Central Committee. The leadership was, for the first time in Frelimo's history, elected by secret ballot. A total of 86 members of the old Central Committee were reelected to the new one, including all 12 members of the outgoing Political Bureau. The most dramatic change is in the number of women on the committee which has more than doubled from 15 to 36 percent. This weekend, the Central Committee is scheduled to hold its first meeting at which it will elect its Political Committee.

Congress Elects Central Committee, Chairman

MB2408053691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] The proceedings of the Sixth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Congress, which began on 12 August, wound up in Maputo last night with the election of a new Central Committee and the party's chairman. The new Central Committee includes 160 members, 36 percent of whom are women. Eighty-six members of the outgoing Central Committee were reelected. The Congress also elected 16 Central Committee candidate members. It should be recalled that President Joaquim Alberto Chissano was reelected Frelimo Party chairman with 98.6 percent of the vote.

Speaking during the closing ceremony, the Mozambican head of state noted that the new Central Committee is representative of delegate preferences, sex, area of origin, and social as well as cultural background.

Commenting on the renewal (?process), the Frelimo Party chairman said that it represents an awareness of democracy's dynamic nature. He added that pluralist democracy requires (?rigorous) separation between party work and state responsibilities.

At another point in his speech, President Joaquim Chissano said that Frelimo does not exist simply because it is in power. He noted that political power is embodied in the state and is just an instrument for implementing our society's party policies.

Chissano Notes Importance of Democracy, Peace

MB2408141691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano has said that the main concern of the Sixth Congress was undoubtedly peace. The Sixth Congress closed in Maputo City yesterday.

In his closing speech, the chairman of the Frelimo Party emphasized that the many delegates and guests who spoke during the congress expressed their unconditional support for the Mozambican Government's work and urged it to patiently but determinedly continue its efforts to bring our compatriots to reason so that all Mozambicans can enjoy peaceful coexistence.

President Joaquim Chissano said that the country now has all the fundamental mechanisms necessary to ensure that all political ideas are freely expressed for the good of the nation. The Frelimo Party chairman noted that contempt for, rejection of, or questions about the legitimacy of the newly created institutional mechanisms can only be delaying tactics to thwart dialogue and true negotiation for the establishment of peace.

The Frelimo Party chairman also said that the congress' general consensus was that attempts to take over by noninstitutional means will have the same effect because they hinder the normalization of life in the country and sow the seeds of confrontation and war among Mozambicans.

President Joaquim Chissano said that respect for democracy is crucial to peace and that peace is decisive for consolidating democratic practices, strengthening national unity, ensuring social justice, and guaranteeing Mozambique's progress.

Newly Elected Central Committee Meets in Maputo

*MB2508165691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 25 Aug 91*

[Text] The new Central Committee elected during the Sixth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Congress is meeting in Maputo to elect the party secretary general. The meeting will also elect the Secretariat, the Political Commission, and the Verification Committee and its respective secretary.

Central Committee Postpones Election of Organs

*MB2508182291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Aug 91*

[Text] A source close to the Central Committee has told Radio Mozambique that the election of the new Central Committee organs has been postponed until 28 August to permit a better appraisal of the candidates. The Central Committee will elect the Political Commission, the secretary general, the Secretariat, and the Verification Committee and its respective secretary.

Togo

Eyadema Addresses Pro-Government Demonstration

AB2508164591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The population of Lome and the interior of the country yesterday reaffirmed their unflinching support for and legitimate recognition of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. This was shown during a gigantic march of support that took them to Lome II. Here is the report on the march by Sagnagui Batchama:

[Begin recording] More than 15,000 persons representing the population of Lome and the interior of the country went to the head of state's private residence at Lome II. They went to express to President Eyadema, to the government, and to the Armed Forces their congratulations for the democratic qualities—namely, serenity, patience, good faith, and responsibility—that have been demonstrated during all the accusations at the national conference. According to their spokesman, Mr. Roger Daloue, the population of Lome and the interior also went to encourage the head of state to take a series of emergency measures aimed at putting the people back to work and to quickly restore confidence, peace, security, and national harmony. [passage omitted]

In his reply, President Gnassingbe Eyadema thanked Lome and the interior for their massive and spontaneous support which bears witness to their gratitude for the national construction carried out for nearly 25 years now. During these times, certain delegates have chosen the national conference, which has been transformed into a court, to draw up a negative balance sheet of the regime and to systematically denigrate those who, by their efforts, have contributed to the task of nation building. It is up to men of goodwill and God to judge the work accomplished. In any case, the Togolese people are not simpletons. They are intelligent and have a sense of discernment. They are also capable of seeing the difference between good and evil. Those who knew the country in 1967 can make a comparison and objectively measure the distance covered in Togo's evolution over the past 24 years, President Eyadema added.

On the national conference, the head of state expressed his disappointment: Lies and denunciations had been used by some delegates as means of propaganda and denigration against the regime. Yesterday, lying reached its peak when the chairman of the conference, Monsignor Kpodzro, personally made accusations against me by affirming that I had brought in a French mercenary by the name of Mr. Ponctueux, who, in reality, was merely passing through our capital for formalities at the French Consulate in Lome. Three of my ministers were also innocently implicated in this affair which is a complete fabrication.

The president of the Republic demanded in front of the disgusted crowd that the chairman of the national conference, Monsignor Kpodzro, produce proof of his accusations. I had wanted, he specified, the national conference to serve as an opportunity for a veritable national reconciliation among all the sons of Togo, whether they be from the north, the south, the east, or the west. We had wanted this meeting to enable everyone to become aware of the stakes in the national democratic renewal at a time when economic development remains the key factor in our well-being.

Insisting on the necessary and indispensable conditions of development, the head of state cited peace, the unity of the people, and political stability. It is this three-sided state which has enabled our country to undergo a positive evolution. It is the peace and stability that have enabled us to house Lome I, Lome II, Lome III, and Lome IV. It is also these factors that have enabled Togo to be chosen from among many African countries to host the industrial free zone, a source of employment for our youths. But alas, since the national conference derailed, our country has been wearing out on the economic and social levels. Investors are preparing to pack and leave, the harbor is paralyzed, and boats are leaving because of insecurity and looting in the port area. If we do not take care, Togo will be in danger of sinking. For 24 years we have never begged from anyone to pay our public servants. That has enabled us to preserve our dignity as a sovereign people.

President Eyadema lastly appealed to the Togolese people to regain their self-control before it becomes too late. [end recording]

Communique Denies Planned Attack on Delegates

AB2508184591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Government communique signed by the minister of interior and security and addressed to the chairman of the presidium of the national conference; place and date issued not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Monsignor and Mr. Chairman: On 23 August at the opening of the plenary session of the national conference, delegates were informed by the chairman of the presidium, of preparations currently under way in our country and initiated by the head of state himself, to bring about trouble and a general panic within the civilian population and assassinate a number of officers hostile to the regime. Furthermore, a delegate at the national conference, Mr. Quanse, leveled serious accusations against three members of the government who, according to him, are masterminding a plot that is aimed at assassinating opposition leaders. Since yesterday, these accusations have been spread by the national and international media. This situation that discredits the head of state and the government is not conducive for constructive debates during our conference.

That is why, in order to clear all misunderstanding and shed light on the incidents in the conscience of our people, the government hereby demands that the authors of these accusations substantiate their claims before the conference proceeds with its deliberations. Failure to immediately provide evidence will lead the government to demand that they be definitively barred from the deliberations of the national conference, in accordance with Article 37, and that clarifications be made by the presidium at the attention of the national and international media.

Army Pledges Allegiance to President Eyadema

*AB2308134291 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 23 Aug 91*

[Communique issued by the Togolese Armed Forces in Lome on 23 August—read by an unidentified Army officer]

[Text] Fellow Togolese: In our 8 August 1991 statement, we Togolese Armed and Security Forces solemnly pledged our endorsement of the 12 June 1991 accord and our neutrality vis-a-vis all political organizations. This was in order to facilitate the process of setting up new democratic institutions in our country to enable the Togolese people to sovereignly and freely choose their representatives. Unfortunately, the national conference has come out with a draft constitution for the transitional period which again violates the 12 June accord as the draft deprives the president of the Republic of powers needed to act during the transitional period as the custodian of national independence and unity and of the state's continued existence.

That draft strengthens (our) concern and reservations expressed on 8 August, as it not only deprives the head of state of all his constitutional powers but also bars him from running in upcoming elections. The Togolese Armed and Security Forces once again express reservation about this concept of democracy and state that they will in no way feel bound by this constitutional act.

Consequently, the Togolese Armed and Security Forces, who cannot endorse an act that violates the Republican order and democratic principles, hereby reaffirm before the Togolese people and the world at large their loyalty, trust, and devotion to the president of the Republic, who has been regularly voted into power, and who, for them, remains the only commander of the Armed Forces. The Togolese Armed and Security Forces, therefore, condemn this confiscation of the head of state's power and maintain the head of state along with all his prerogatives until the people themselves choose their rulers through the ballot box.

The Togolese Armed and Security Forces hope that by complying with the provisions of the 12 June 1991 accord, the national conference will set the landmarks for a peaceful transition, which will be conducive to national reconciliation and the revival of the Togolese economy which has suffered so much in the past few weeks from the waves of strike, work stoppages, socio-economic demands, and insecurity.

[Word indistinct] at the national conference be realistic and with the supreme interests of the Togolese people at heart, the Army will spare no effort to forestall disturbances and looming threats of a civil war, and to safeguard national unity and social peace. Long live Togo. Long live the Republic.

Conference Calls for Recovering Property Abroad

*AB2508112691 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT
25 Aug 91*

[Text] Lome, Aug 25 (AFP)—Togo's national conference called on the international community overnight Saturday to help it "recover stolen property", most of which had been banked abroad. Delegates who have been meeting here since July 8 passed a motion saying that the recovery of property "improperly acquired" by Togolese leaders "will help Togo to honour its commitments".

The conference noted the "failure" of the military regime of Gnassingbe Eyadema and called on "friendly nations and international organisations" to help Togo towards economic recovery.

Since 1982 Togo has been ranked among the world's least developed nations with an external debt of more than one billion dollars.

The conference, originally scheduled to close at the weekend, has been extended until Wednesday.

It is due to elect a prime minister on Monday after adopting a statement of general policy and establishing a Republican Council that will serve as a legislative body during a period of transition toward democracy.

On Friday the conference passed a resolution stripping Eyadema of most of his powers and transferring them primarily to a yet-to-be-designated prime minister.

National Conference To Continue Until 28 August

*AB2508173991 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] The national conference delegates are playing overtime. Last night they adopted an act that extended the national conference deliberations to 28 August. Yesterday, the deliberations focused on the electoral calendar and the presentation and adoption of the general policy statement. [passage omitted]

END OF

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30 Aug. 1991

